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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/516,559	11/30/2004	Eric David Moher	X-14978M	7051
25885 7590 02/15/2007 ELI LILLY & COMPANY PATENT DIVISION P.O. BOX 6288 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206-6288			EXAMINER	
			JARRELL, NOBLE E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1609	
SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
31 DAYS		02/15/2007	FI FCTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 31 DAYS from 02/15/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patents@lilly.com

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions that are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group I, claim(s) 38, 40-46, 49-54, 74, drawn to compounds and compositions of formula I where in variable X is S or SO₂.

Group II, claim(s) 38-45, 47-58, 74, drawn to compounds and compositions of formula I where in variable X is C.

Group III, claim(s) 59, drawn to a process for preparing compounds and compositions of invention I where in variable X is S or SO₂.

Group IV, claim(s) 59, drawn to a process for preparing compounds and compositions of invention II where in variable X is C.

Group V, claim(s) 60, drawn to the method of using compounds of invention I wherein variable X is S or SO₂.

Group VI, claim(s) 60-61, drawn to the method of using compounds of invention II wherein variable X is C.

Group VII, claim(s) 62, drawn to drawn to the method of using compounds of formula II wherein variable X is SO₂.

Group VIII, claim(s) 62-63, drawn to the method of using compounds of formula II wherein variable X is C.

Group IX, claim(s) 64, 66, 68-71, 73, drawn to the method of using compounds of invention I wherein variable X is S or SO₂.

Group X, claim(s) 64-73, drawn to the method of using compounds of invention I wherein variable X is C.

2. The inventions listed as Groups I-X do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: formula II is known in the art.

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The technical feature that links the instant claims is a compound of formulae I or II. However, Massey et al (US 5688826, published November 18, 1997) anticipate formula II in example 3 (column 17, lines 34-35). Example 3 has the following name and structure: 1R, 4R, 5S, 6R-4-amino-oxobicyclo[3,1,0]hexane-4,6-dicarboxylic acid:

This structure anticipates formula II. Therefore, Massey et al. anticipate formula II. In addition, Massey et al also use example III for the same utility as the instant application (column 10, lines 13-23).

- 3. It is noted that the genus of compounds defined by formula I is an improper Markush group. Since variable X can either be oxygen, sulfur, or carbon, 3 different ring cores for this structure exist. Variable A increases the difficulty of defining a core for this molecule, due to the meaning of A. Variable A is H-(Q)_p (page 4, line 8), where Q is an amino acyl group. An amino acyl group according to the specification is a peptide backbone, C(O)-C-N. The is no indication whether the peptide is linear or circular. This possibility makes it difficult to define a core as well.
- 4. This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention.

 These species are deemed to lack unity of invention because they are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

The species are individual compounds that can be considered part of the genus.

Applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single species to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. The reply must also identify the claims readable on the elected species, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered non-responsive unless accompanied by an election.

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Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

5. The species listed above do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Massey et al (US 5688826, published November 18, 1997) anticipate formula II in example 3 (column 17, lines 34-35). Example 3 has the following name and structure: 1R, 4R, 5S, 6R-4-amino-oxobicyclo[3,1,0]hexane-4,6-dicarboxylic acid.

This structure anticipates formula II.

6. Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the

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examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.103(a) of the other invention.

7. The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder. Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

8. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

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9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Noble Jarrell whose telephone number is (571) 272-9077. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:30 to 5:00. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisors,

Andrew Wang or Cecilia Tsang, can be reached on (517) 272-0811 or (571) 272-0562, respectively. The
fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NJ

ANDREW WANG